

Revisions to “Industrial Ventilation: A Manual of Recommended Practice” (22nd ed.) are applicable only after publication of a document in the FEDERAL REGISTER to amend subpart LL to require use of the new information.

(1) Chapter 3, “Local Exhaust Hoods” and Chapter 5, “Exhaust System Design Procedure” of “Industrial Ventilation: A Manual of Recommended Practice,” American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 22nd edition, 1995, IBR approved for §§63.843(b) and 63.844(b); and

(2) ASTM D 2986–95A, Standard Practice for Evaluation of Air Assay Media by the Monodisperse DOP (Diocetyl Phthalate) Smoke Test, IBR approved for section 7.1.1 of Method 315 in appendix A to this part.

(b) The materials incorporated by reference are available for at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), and at the Air and Radiation Docket Center, U.S. EPA, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC. For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202–741–6030, or go to: [http://www.archives.gov/federal\\_register/code\\_of\\_federal\\_regulations/ibr\\_locations.html](http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html). The materials also are available for purchase from one of the following addresses:

(1) Customer Service Department, American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), 1330 Kemper Meadow Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio 45240, telephone number (513) 742–2020; or

(2) American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Bar Harbour Drive, West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428, telephone number (610) 832–9500.

[62 FR 52407, Oct. 7, 1997, as amended at 69 FR 18803, Apr. 9, 2004]

#### § 63.842 Definitions.

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act as amended (the Act), in § 63.2, or in this section as follows:

*Anode bake furnace* means an oven in which the formed green anodes are baked for use in a prebake process. This definition includes multiple anode bake furnaces controlled by a common control device (bake furnaces con-

trolled by a common control device are considered to be one source).

*Center-worked prebake (CWPB) process* means a method of primary aluminum reduction using the prebake process in which the alumina feed is added down the center of the reduction cell.

*Center-worked prebake one (CWPB1)* means all existing center-worked prebake potlines not defined as center-worked prebake two (CWPB2) or center-worked prebake three (CWPB3) potlines.

*Center-worked prebake two (CWPB2)* means all existing center-worked prebake potlines located at Alcoa in Rockdale, Texas; Kaiser Aluminum in Mead, Washington; Ormet Corporation in Hannibal, Ohio; Ravenswood Aluminum in Ravenswood, West Virginia; Reynolds Metals in Troutdale, Oregon; and Vanalco Aluminum in Vancouver, Washington.

*Center-worked prebake three (CWPB3)* means all existing center-worked prebake potlines that produce very high purity aluminum, have a wet scrubber for the primary control system, and are located at the NSA primary aluminum plant in Hawesville, Kentucky.

*Continuous parameter monitoring system* means the total equipment that may be required to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of this subpart, used to sample, condition (if applicable), analyze, and provide a record of process or control system parameters.

*Horizontal stud Soderberg (HSS) process* means a method of primary aluminum reduction using the Soderberg process in which the electrical current is introduced to the anode by steel rods (studs) inserted into the side of a monolithic anode.

*Modified potroom group* means an existing potroom group to which any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, results in an increase in the amount of total fluoride emitted into the atmosphere by that potroom group.

*Paste production plant* means the processes whereby calcined petroleum coke, coal tar pitch (hard or liquid), and/or other materials are mixed, transferred, and formed into briquettes or paste for vertical stud Soderberg

(VSS) and HSS processes or into green anodes for a prebake process. This definition includes all operations from initial mixing to final forming (i.e., briquettes, paste, green anodes) within the paste plant, including conveyors and units managing heated liquid pitch.

*Pitch storage tank* means any fixed roof tank that is used to store liquid pitch that is not part of the paste production plant.

*Polycyclic organic matter* (POM) means organic matter extractable by methylene chloride as determined by Method 315 in appendix A to this part or by an approved alternative method.

*Potline* means a single, discrete group of electrolytic reduction cells electrically connected in series, in which alumina is reduced to form aluminum.

*Potroom* means a building unit that houses a group of electrolytic cells in which aluminum is produced.

*Potroom group* means an uncontrolled potroom, a potroom that is controlled individually, or a group of potrooms or potroom segments ducted to a common control system.

*Prebake process* means a method of primary aluminum reduction that uses an anode that was baked in an anode bake furnace, which is introduced into the top of the reduction cell and consumed as part of the reduction process.

*Primary aluminum reduction plant* means any facility manufacturing aluminum by electrolytic reduction.

*Primary control system* means the equipment used to capture the gases and particulate matter evacuated directly from the reduction cell and the emission control device(s) used to remove pollutants prior to discharge of the cleaned gas to the atmosphere. A roof scrubber is not part of the primary control system.

*Primary emissions* means the emissions discharged from the primary control system.

*Reconstructed potroom group* means an existing potroom group for which the components are replaced to such an extent that the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new potroom group, and for which it is technologically and eco-

nomically feasible to meet the applicable emission limits for total fluoride set forth in this subpart.

*Reconstruction* means the replacement of components of a source to such an extent that:

(1) All of the major components of the source are replaced (for example, the major components of a potline include the raw material handling system, reduction cells, superstructure, hooding, ductwork, etc.); and

(2) It is technologically and economically feasible for the reconstructed source to meet the standards for new sources established in this subpart.

*Roof monitor* means that portion of the roof of a potroom building where gases not captured at the cell exit from the potroom.

*Secondary emissions* means the fugitive emissions that are not captured and controlled by the primary control system and that escape through the roof monitor or through roof scrubbers.

*Side-worked prebake (SWPB) process* means a method of primary aluminum reduction using the prebake process, in which the alumina is added along the sides of the reduction cell.

*Soderberg process* means a method of primary aluminum reduction in which the anode paste mixture is baked in the reduction pot by the heat resulting from the electrolytic process.

*Total fluorides* (TF) means elemental fluorine and all fluoride compounds as measured by Methods 13A or 13B in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter or by an approved alternative method.

*Vertical stud Soderberg (VSS) process* means a method of primary aluminum reduction using the Soderberg process, in which the electrical current is introduced to the anode by steel rods (studs) inserted into the top of a monolithic anode.

*Vertical stud Soderberg one (VSS1)* means all existing vertical stud Soderberg potlines located either at Northwest Aluminum in The Dalles, Oregon, or at Goldendale Aluminum in Goldendale, Washington.

*Vertical stud Soderberg two (VSS2)* means all existing vertical stud Soderberg potlines located at Columbia Falls Aluminum in Columbia Falls, Montana.